

## GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN INDIANA.  
DEFEAT OF DEMOCRATIC PLANS FOR OBTAINING  
CONTROL OF THE STATE.  
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Republicans have  
gained a substantial victory in the Indiana Legis-

lature. The lower House of the body is controlled by the Democrats, and in the Senate the balance of power is held by the Democrats, among other things, proposed to establish a Metropolitan Police in Indianopolis, in order that they might gain control of it; and they also passed bills in the House reapportioning the State in such a way as to insure for themselves the political control of the delegation in Congress and of the Legislature for all time to come. All these measures failed because the two Greenbackers in the Senate refused to vote for them. Then the Democrats talked of turning out a Republican so that they might get control of the Senate, but have abandoned that

plan. Nowhere of the Greenbackers has prepared a bill to reapportion the State for legislative purposes, which is acceptable to the Republicans, and which will probably become a law. Under it, taking the vote of 1876 as the basis, the Republicans of the North branch of the Legislature

world control both branches of the Legislature; while, taking the vote of last year, the Democrats would control the House, and two Greenbackers, as now, would control the Senate. The reapportionment for Congress will probably be postponed until after the census of 1880.

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**MAINE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**

PORTLAND, Me., March 3.—The official returns of the municipal election in this city show that George Walker, Democrat and Greenbacker, has a majority for Mayor. The islands largely contributed to the change. The Democrats lose one Councilman. There is a possibility of a tie in the Board of Aldermen. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 24. This aggregate vote is nearly 600 larger than last year. Following are reports from other towns:

Bath.—John G. Richardson, Republican, was reflected

Mayor lost by a vote of 5,333 against 5,308 for David L. Percy, Democrat. The Republican city government is reflected.

**Lewiston.**—The election here resulted as follows: For Mayor—Day, Republican, 1,372; Lyford, Democrat, 1,050; Stevens, Greenback, 216. The Republicans have a majority in the city government.

**Shrewsbury.**—Fieldford, Greenback, is elected Mayor by

plurality in 1935 was, Burnett Greenback, 4,411 over all. The Republicans and hard-money Democrats have a majority in the city government.

**Rockland**—For Mayor, Loveloy, Rep., received 5,000 votes; Hall, Greenback, 4,971; Gregory, Dem., 296. There is therefore no chance. The Republicans will control the city government.

**Gardner**—Palmer, R.-P., is elected Mayor by a vote of 639 to 161 for Ladd, Greenback.

**Stacy**—The Republicans have elected Mayor Clark.

and all the officers in five wards out of seven. Clark's majority over the Democratic and Greenback combination is 197.

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ALBANY.

**EVENING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.**  
HILL REPEALING THE STATE RESUMPTION LAW  
ORDERED TO A THIRD READING IN THE ASSEMBLY.  
—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF  
PUBLIC WORKS—STATISTICS OF PATRIOTISM.  
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
**ALBANY, March 3.**—The Legislature held a short and dull session to-night. Only one measure of great public interest was considered, namely, the State Resumption Law of 1875. A bill to repeal this law was introduced early the present Winter in the Senate by Senator Sessions, an advocate of the silver dollar, and without much debate it was passed last week by the Senate. It was argued that the provisions of the law compelling the payment of taxes in gold after January 1, 1876, would be much more easily

l, or the law, as taxpayers, if maintained. It was  
less said to taxpayers, which declares all  
gold contracts, unless otherwise agreed, payable  
in gold, cannot be enforced, being contrary to the laws  
of the United States making gold and silver coin a legal  
tender. These arguments prevailed with the Commis-  
sion on Ways and Means of the Assembly, and  
they accordingly reported the bill favorably.  
When the bill came up for consideration in  
the Assembly to-morrow, Mr. Sloan said he had  
never seen the practical utility of the law, and the recom-  
mendation of specie payments had made it utterly use-  
less. Speaker Alford said that the law was passed to  
strengthen the public sentiment of the State in favor of

specie payments. No one had ever supposed that the State of New-York could regulate what money should be used within its borders. The United States alone had authority to say what should be a legal tender. Accordingly the section of the law in regard to contracts was without force. Without any further debate the repeal bill was then ordered to a third reading. Doubtless in a few days it will be passed without further remark. The Legislature of 1878 passed a similar repeal bill in its last days; but Governor Robinson withheld his signature, although not stating his reasons for this policy. The first annual report of R. S. W. Clarke, the Super-

independent Public Works, on the condition of the canal, was received by the Assembly. He stated that the cost of putting the canals in repair and maintaining navigation on them from February 1, 1874, to the close of the fiscal year, under the new administration was only a little more than one-half of what it had been under the old one—\$420,000. Receipts from tolls barely exceeded those of 1873. The tonnage for the same period was also much larger. Mr. Clarke recommends repairs to the canals, and then cites his report as follows:

What else can be done? To Buffalo I would say provide a low, fixed rate of harbor and commission charges on all incoming and outgoing freights; To New York City, to have the city authorities make arrangements for the care of the cargoes of canal boats can be unobtainable with greater security and cheaply in your harbor, and avoid the expense of transshipment at Albany, and the carmen's charge, which results of carrying goods to great inconvenience and dispatch. The census taken recently at the Erie Canal gave to poverty a heavy toll. It has been shown the expenditure of \$250,000,000 for freight, supremacy and power. Who now will undertake to improve the canal? Who now will hereafter administer the trust so ably preserve it so surely, and improve it as fast as it can be improved?

The Secretary of the Department to the Senate a communication giving the statistics of pauperism in the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1874. The whole number of paupers relieved during the year was 166,849; the expense of their support and relief was \$1,369,567.27. The expenses of the officials distributing such relief were \$27,773.70. In 1873 the total number of persons supported during the year were 17,164 persons in the poor-houses of the State, of which 8,928 were women and girls.

**INCENDIARISM AT LONG BEACH.**

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THIS MORNING, AGAIN, SET ON FIRE IN THE

PLACE THE FLAMES EXTINGUISHED WITHOUT HEAVY LOSS.

LONG BRANCH, March 3.—Near the hour of midnight on Saturday, the villagers of Long Branch were startled by the clanging of bells and the screeching of locomotives. The Ocean Hotel was on fire. For an hour the firemen fought the flames, and they were extinguished with a loss of about \$2,000 to building and furniture. The fire originated in the south wing of the building, in the cottage apartments used this winter by the Messrs. Island as their residence. The cause of the fire was supposed to be a defective flue.

At half-past 10 a. m. to-day the villagers were again alarmed by the autonomous clanging of bells. The fire was again on foot. This time the fire was in the attic, directly over where the fire started on Saturday night. The servants of the house and the workmen employed on the train first fought the fire until the volunteer fire brigade of East Long Branch arrived. They soon ex-

thrustened the flames, on the building being so close, that a breeze and a strong draft of air prevailed. Twenty feet of the roof was destroyed. Further search was made through the building, but no more was found. A man with a key went into the rear of the billiard-room, it was discovered that another fire alarm had been started, but had gone unheeded. There was then a strong wind from the north of both villages, for it was not known how many fires were smouldering in the building. No more were discovered, but at the suggestion of the Messrs. Leland, the fire department was called. The firemen were guarding the building, fearing another fire might break out. President Cooper, of the village of New Paltz, then called for the fire department for the firebreakers. Great excitement prevails in the town and the Board of Commissioners are assembled in special meeting.

It was thought that incendiarianism was dead at Long Branch, owing to the exertions of Mr. Hoey. In July, 1893, one of the fire bugs sent to State Prison, having long been in the State Prison, and the village of New Paltz, and one or two hotels have not been on fire. The distance to the Ocean Hotel by the fire will not exceed 3,000 feet.